

Welcome

Idaho 55 Corridor Study Mark Wasdahl, Idaho Transportation Department



Tonight's Meeting

- The Idaho Transportation Department is conducting a study of Idaho 55 from New Meadows to Marsing.
- Tonight's meeting is focusing on the section of Idaho 55 from Banks Lowman Road to New Meadows.



What is the Idaho 55 Corridor Plan

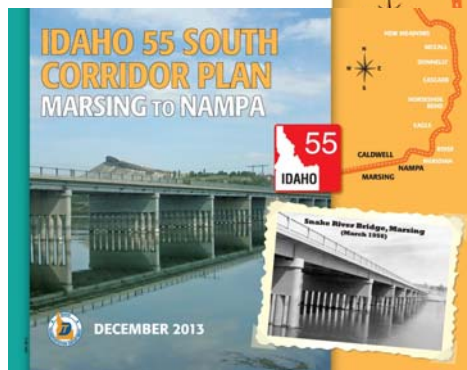
The Idaho 55 Corridor Study will result in three corridor plans (North, Central, South) that cover 134 miles of highway in six counties from New Meadows to Marsing.

- **South Corridor Plan** – ION Junction in Owyhee County to Interstate 84 in Canyon County
- **Central Corridor Plan** – State Street in Ada County to Banks Lowman Road in Boise County
- **North Corridor Plan** – Banks Lowman Road in Boise County to New Meadows in Adams County



Idaho 55 Corridor Plan

- **Each corridor plan will:**
 - Guide roadway policies and projects for the next 20 years.
 - Identify practical solutions and policies to improve safety and functionality for this important highway.
 - Be based on community input, engineering studies and city and county goals.



ITD's Primary Objectives

Our Mission: Your Safety.

- Improvement to be measured through reduction in fatalities and serious injuries.
- Reduction in injuries and fatalities related to distracted and/or impaired driving.
- Increase in seat belt use.
- Impact of corridor-safety initiatives and improvements.

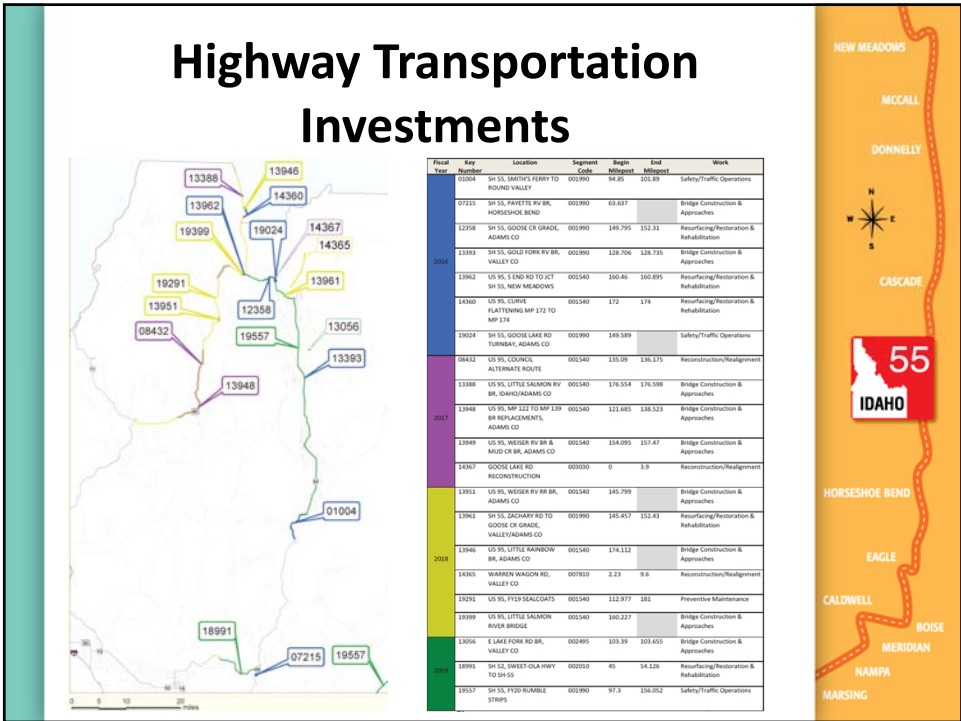
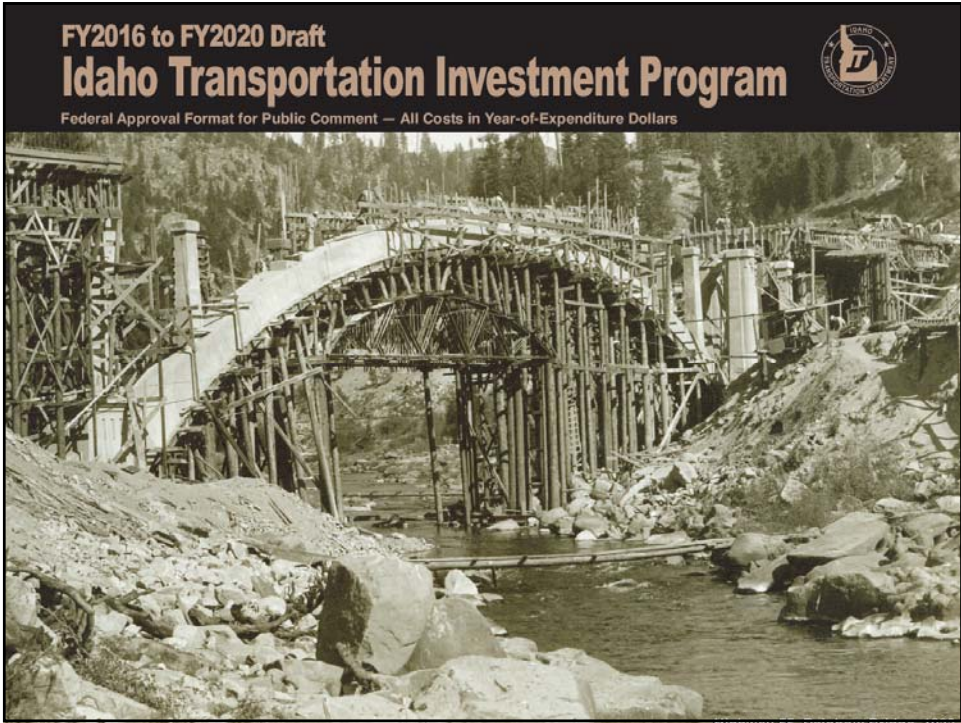


ITD's Primary Objectives

Our Mission: Your Mobility. Your Economic Opportunity.

- Success to be measured by increase in Idaho gross domestic product.
- Increase in jobs and business revenues.
- Increase in the efficiency in which goods are transported.
- Reduction in travel times for commuting, commerce, recreation, and tourism.





Idaho 55 Traffic and Level of Service (LOS)



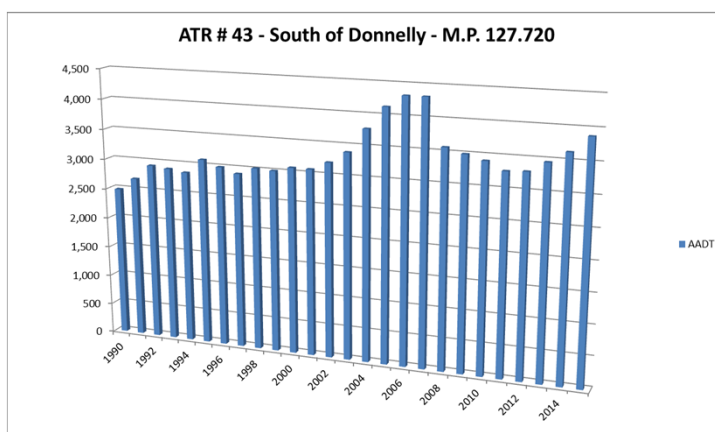
Level of Service (LOS) is measured by:

- Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) Volumes
- Hourly two-way vehicular traffic

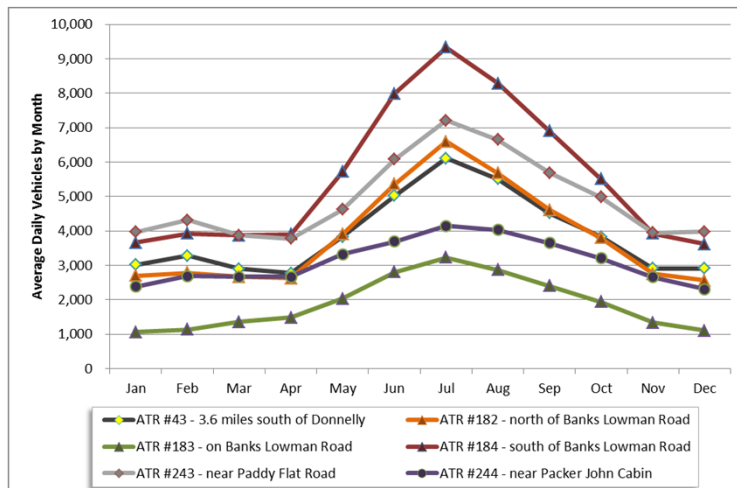
LOS Standard for Rural Highways is "C" or better.



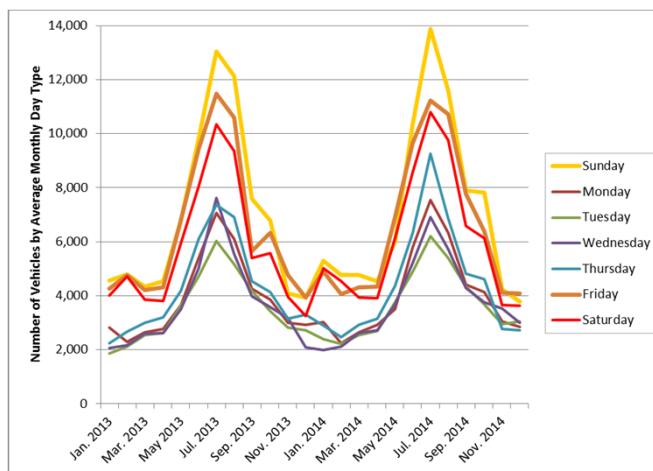
AADT 1990 - 2015



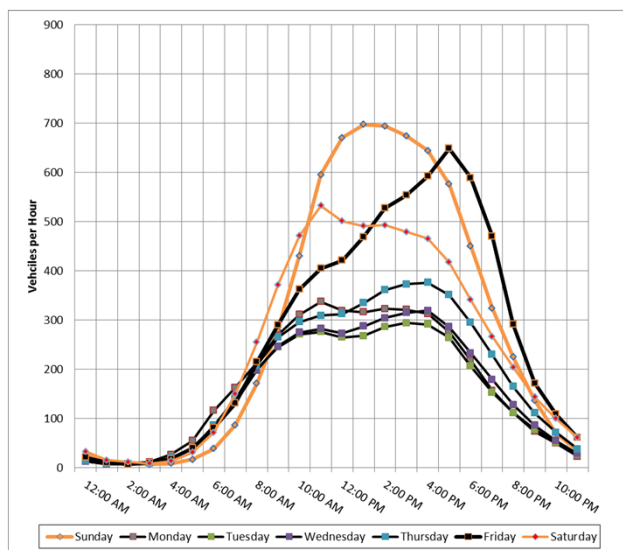
2015 ATR Data by Month



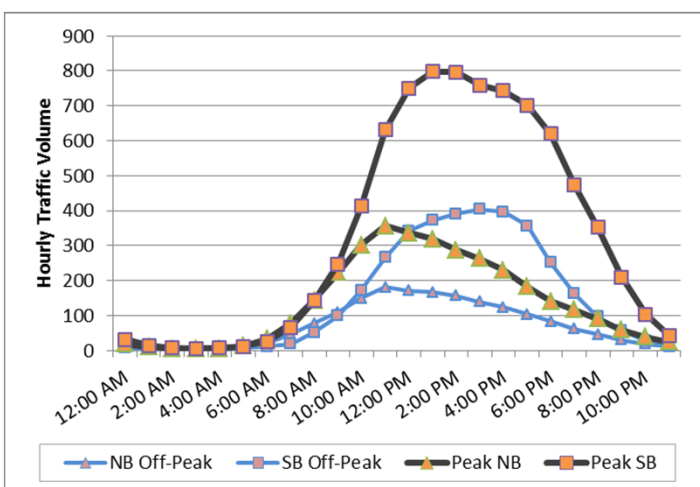
ATR #184 South of Banks Lowman Road Monthly Average Daily Traffic By Day Type



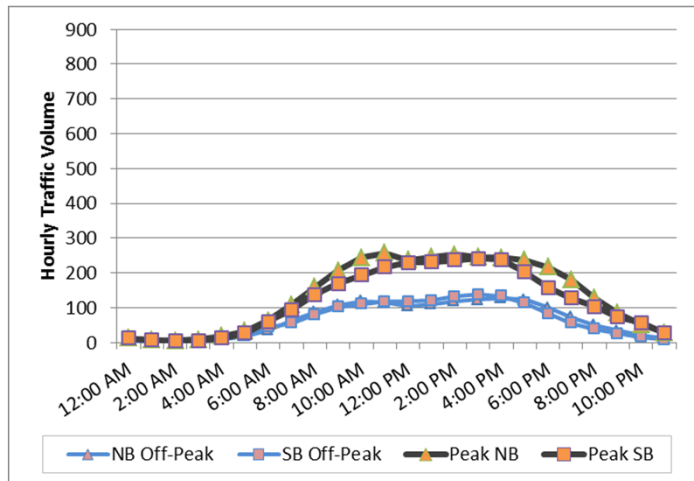
ATR #184 south of Banks Lowman Road Average Vehicles per Hour



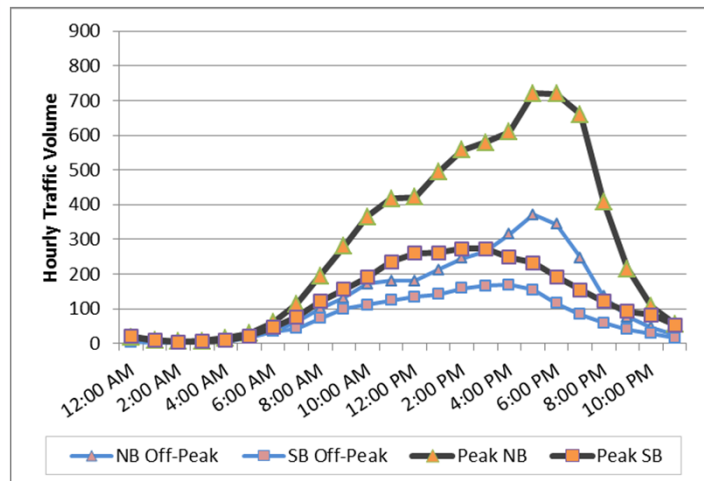
ATR #184 south of Banks Lowman Road Average Sunday Traffic Volume by Direction by Hour



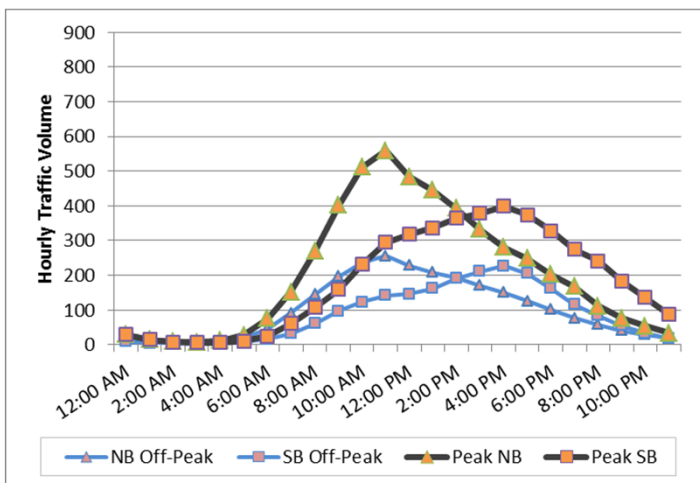
ATR #184 south of Banks Lowman Road Average Monday through Thursday Traffic Volume by Direction by Hour



ATR #184 south of Banks Lowman Road Average Friday Traffic Volume by Direction by Hour



ATR #184 south of Banks Lowman Road Average Saturday Traffic Volume by Direction by Hour



Future Traffic Projections



What is Travel Demand Modeling (TDM)

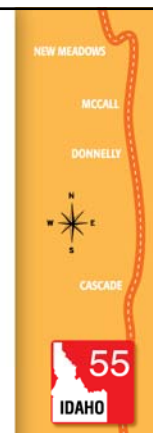
- These are mathematical models that forecast long-term future travel demand based on current conditions and future projections of household and employment characteristics.
- Travel demand models were originally developed to determine the benefits and impact of major highway improvements in metropolitan areas.
- Travel demand models only have limited capabilities to accurately estimate changes in operational characteristics (such as speed, delay, and queuing, etc.) resulting from implementation of ITS/operational strategies.

(ITD Readiness Assessment Team Definition May 2012)



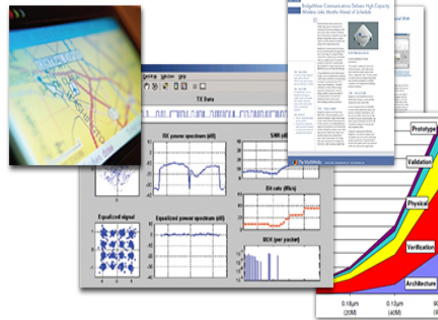
A TDM is:

- A way to forecast future traffic
 - Freight
 - Passenger
- A way to forecast commodity flows
 - Types
 - Raw Materials
 - Finished Product
- A way to forecast where traffic is going
 - Work
 - Recreation
 - Shopping



Types of TDM's

- Sketch Planning Models
- ODEM (Origin-Destinations Matrix Estimation Models) Models
- Three-(or Four) Step Models
- Activity Based Models



Future Population Estimates

County	2010 Census	2040 Estimate
Adams	3,950	4,590
Boise	7,020	10,390
Valley	9,780	11,630





Intersection Turn Warrants

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Traffic Manual

January 2012


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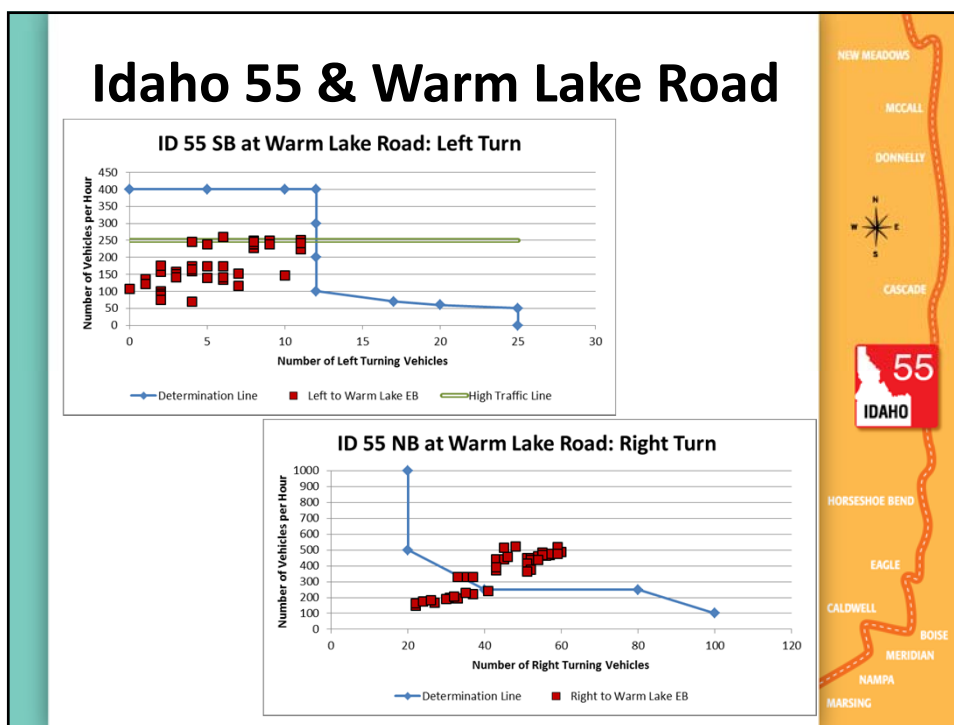
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 [Highway Approaches](#)
 [Section 450 ToC](#)

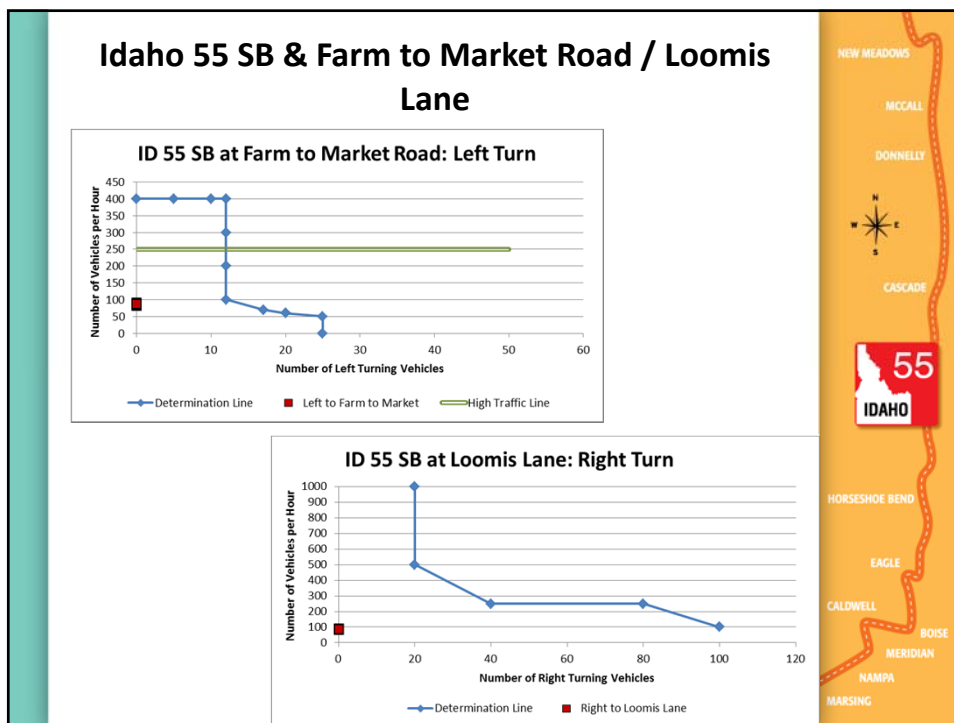
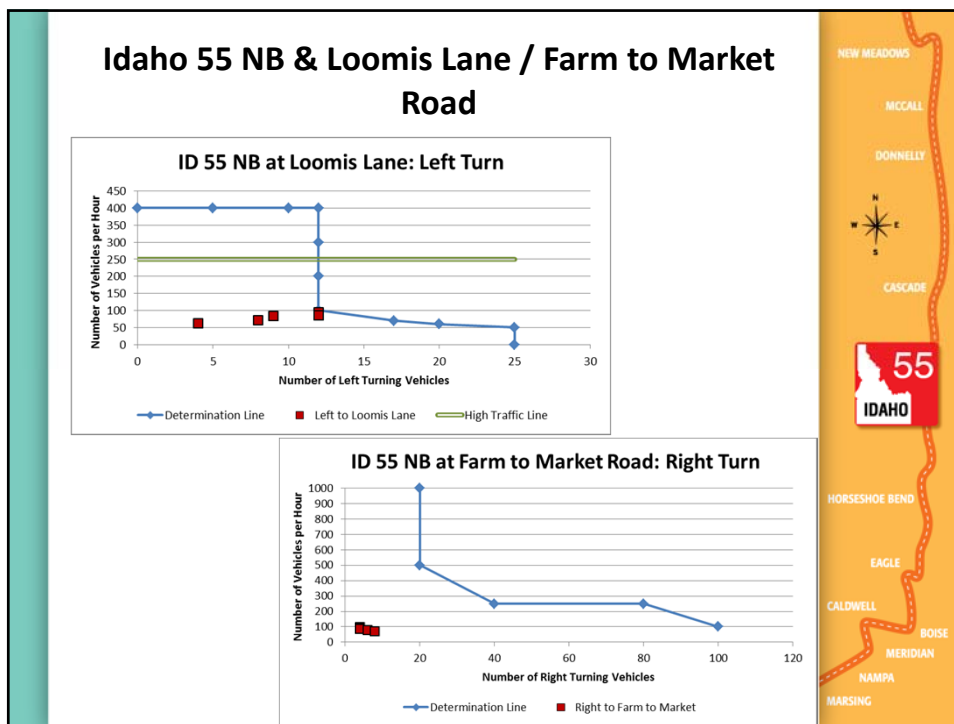
SECTION 450.00 – HIGHWAY APPROACHES
SECTION 451.00 – TURN LANES FOR NEW APPROACHES
 451.01 Determining Needs.
 451.02 Left-Turn Lanes.
 451.03 Right-Turn Lanes.

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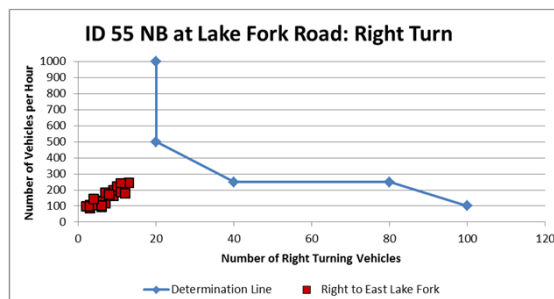
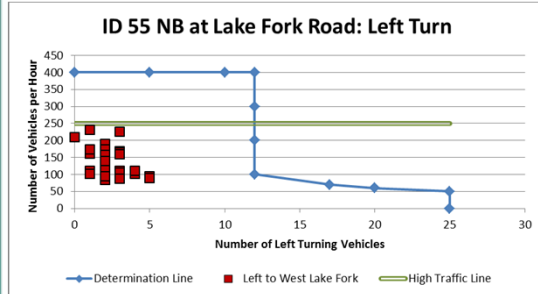
NEW MEADOWS
MCCALL
DONNELLY
CASCADIA
HORSESHOE BEND
EAGLE
CALDWELL
BOISE
MERIDIAN
NAMP
MARSING



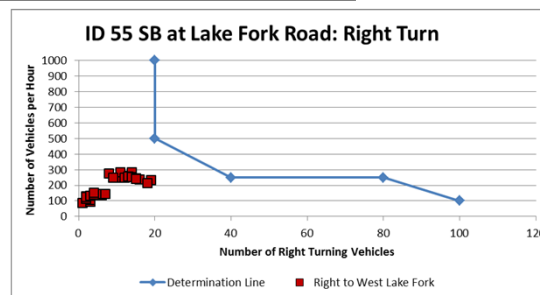
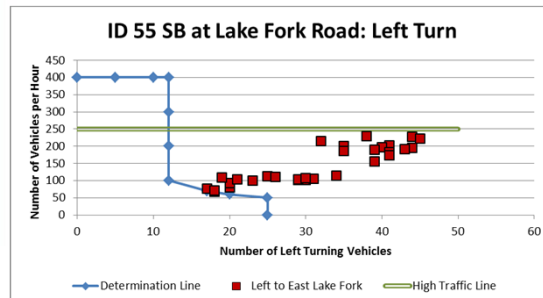


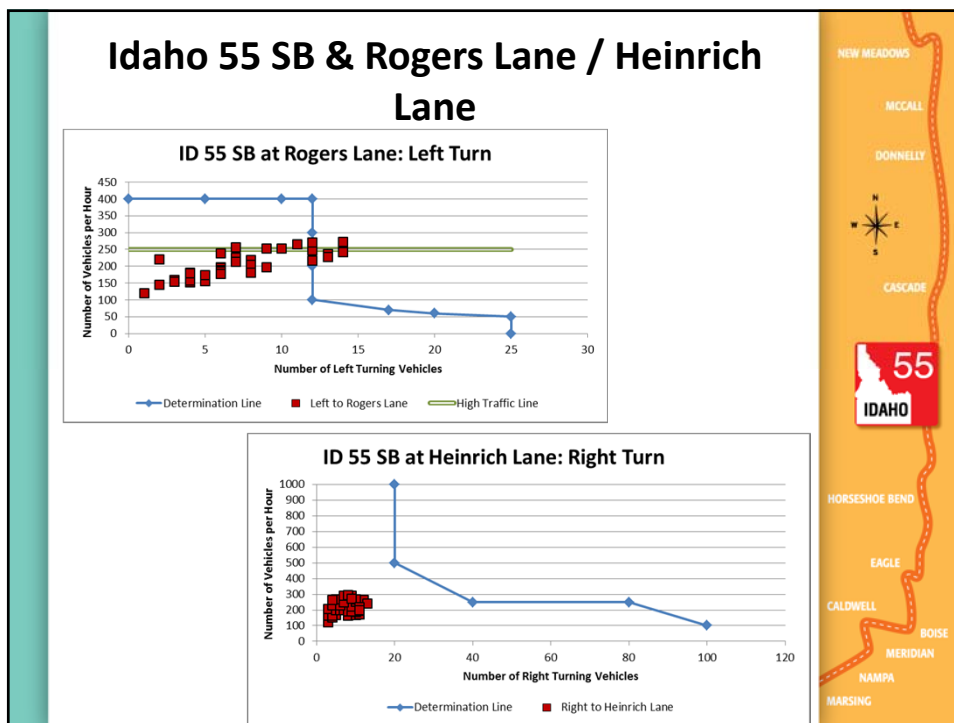
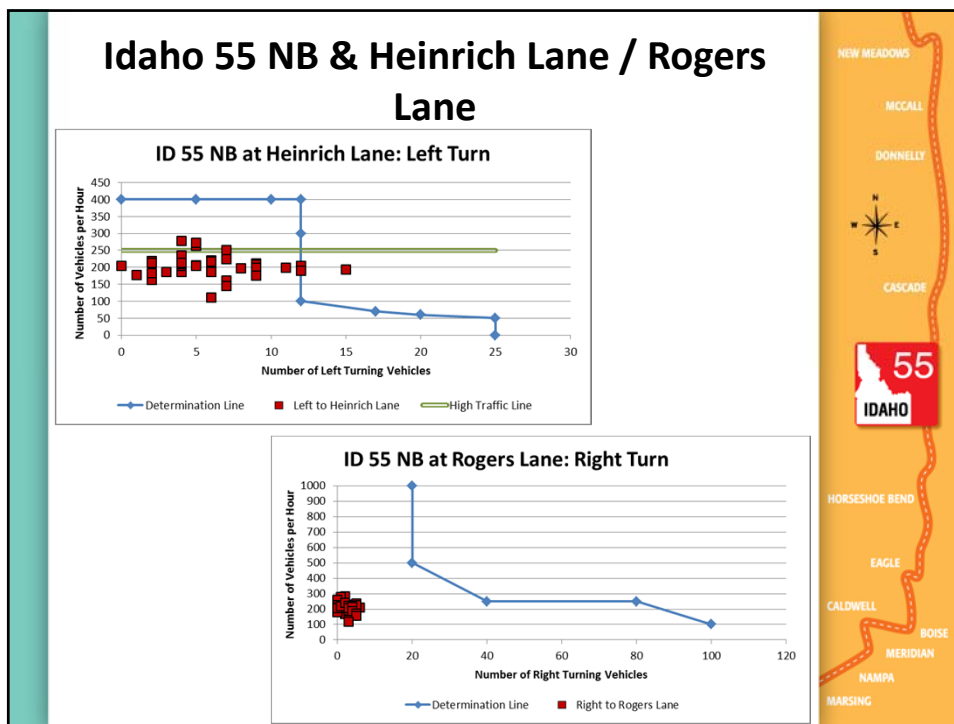


Idaho 55 NB & Lake Fork Road

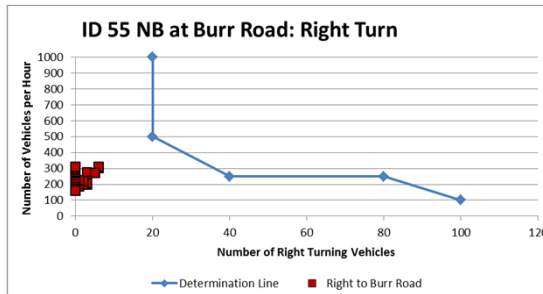
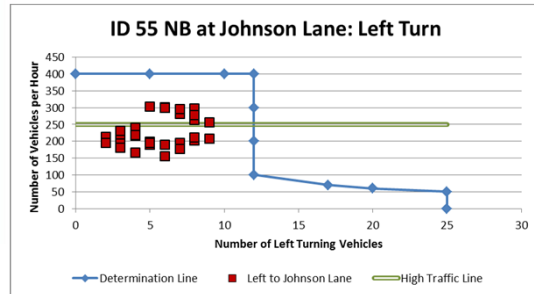


Idaho 55 SB & Lake Fork Road

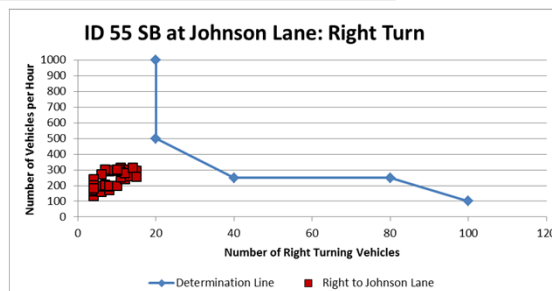
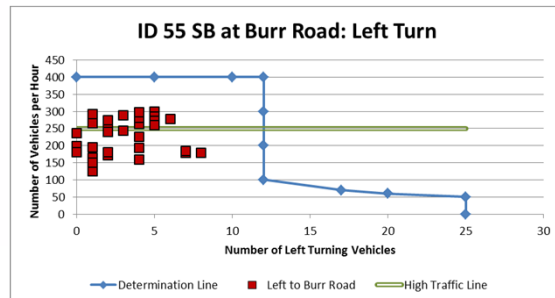


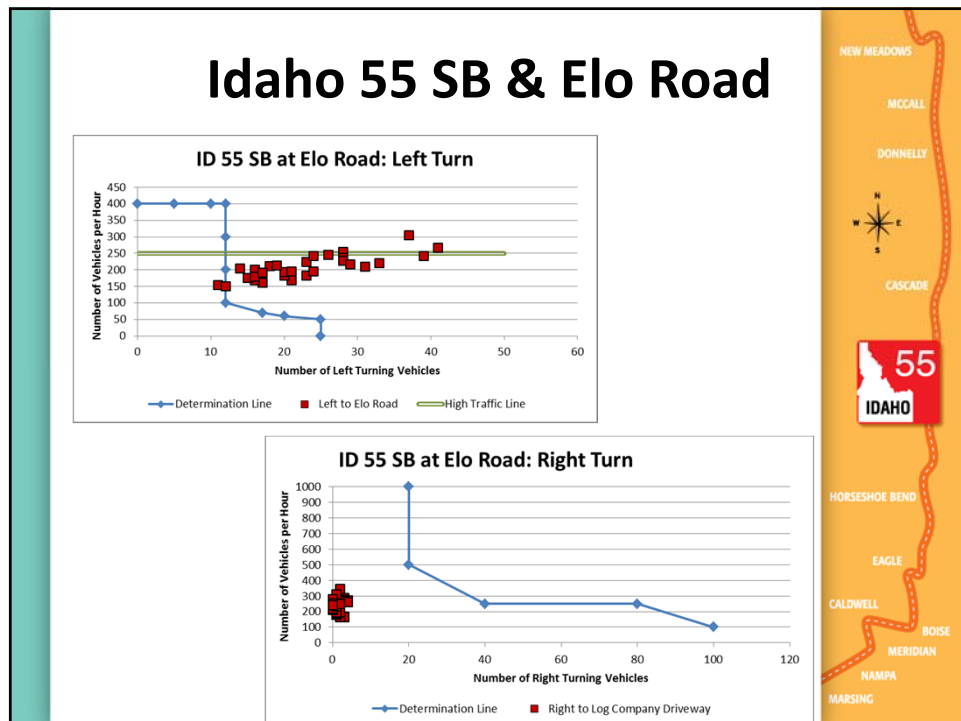
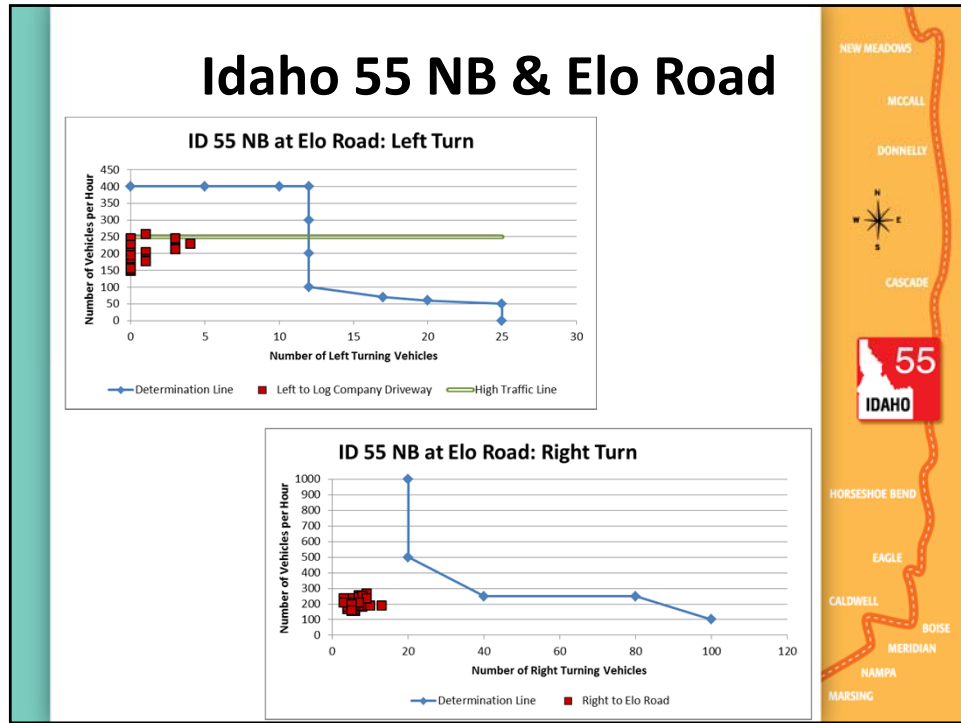


Idaho 55 NB & Johnson Lane / Burr Road

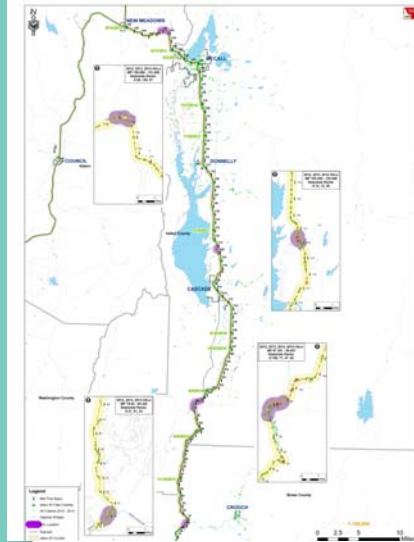


Idaho 55 SB & Burr Road / Johnson Lane





Idaho 55 Crashes



2010 – 2014 Within ¼ mile of State Highway 55

- 749 Total Crashes – 664 on Idaho 55
- 11 Fatal Crashes – All on Idaho 55
- 40 Serious Injury Crashes
- 82 Visible Injury Crashes
- 94 Possible Injury Crashes
- 522 Property Damage Only Crashes
- 16 Domestic Animal Collisions
- 160 Wild Animal Collisions



Office of Highway Safety

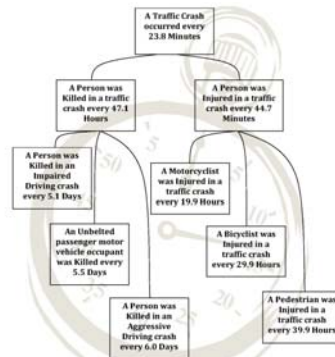
Idaho Traffic Crashes

2014

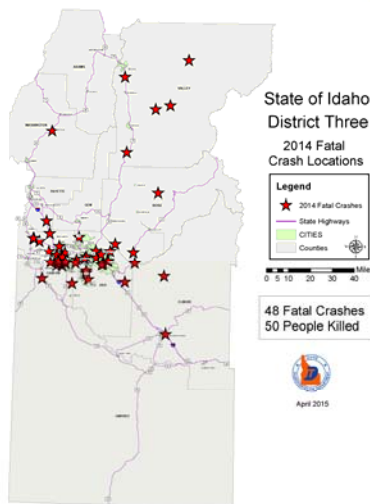
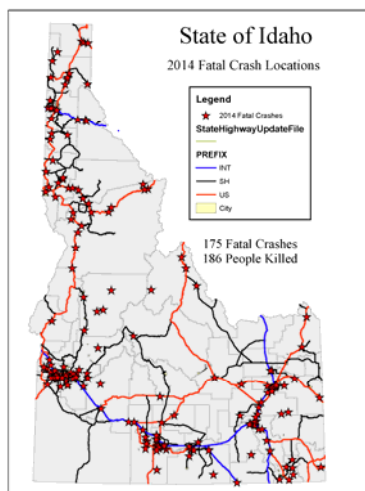


Idaho Transportation Department
Office of Highway Safety

Idaho's Traffic Crash Clock: 2014



2014 Fatal Crash Locations



Idaho 55 Fatal Crashes

County	City	Mile Post	Day of the week	Time	# of fatalities	# of injuries	Road surface	Weather conditions
Valley	Cascade	109.003	Monday	8/16/10 12:00 PM	1	4	Dry	Clear
Valley	Cascade	107.200	Friday	10/22/10 2:00 AM	1	0	Dry	Cloudy
Valley	Mccall	146.300	Tuesday	5/3/11 4:00 PM	1	0	Dry	Cloudy
Adams	Mccall	147.750	Wednesday	5/11/11 10:00 AM	2	2	Dry	Clear
Adams	New Meadows	155.900	Monday	9/12/11 7:00 PM	1	2	Dry	Clear
Valley	Cascade	123.020	Saturday	11/5/11 9:00 AM	1	2	Ice	Clear
Valley	Banks	86.700	Saturday	11/19/11 11:00 AM	1	3	Slush	Snow
Valley	Cascade	92.500	Sunday	6/9/13 2:00 PM	1	0	Dry	Clear
Valley	Lake Fork	135.170	Monday	7/15/13 6:00 PM	1	0	Dry	Clear
Valley	Cascade	100.600	Monday	6/9/14 11:00 AM	3	3	Dry	Clear
Valley	Lake Fork	138.773	Thursday	7/17/14 1:00 PM	1	1	Dry	Clear



Crash Occurrence by Day and Time

Crashes by Day of the Week

Figures 5 and 6 show the number of fatal and total crashes by day of the week.

Figure 5
Fatal Crashes by Day of the Week: 2014

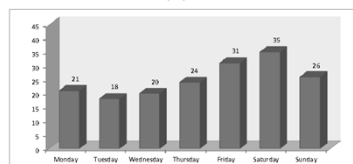
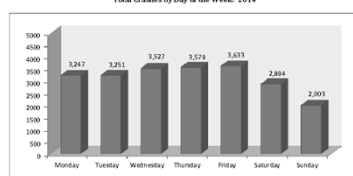


Figure 6
Total Crashes by Day of the Week: 2014



Crashes by Time of Day

Figures 7 and 8 show the number of fatal and total crashes by the time of day.

Figure 7
Fatal Crashes by Time of Day: 2014

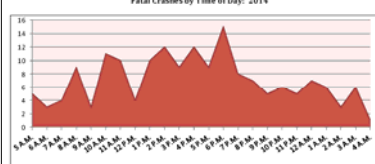
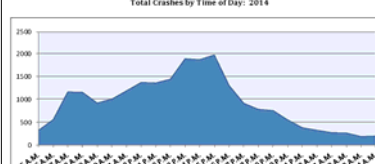


Figure 8
Total Crashes by Time of Day: 2014



Critical Reasons for Crashes



Critical Reasons for Crashes Investigated in the National Motor Vehicle Crash Causation Survey

Summary
The National Motor Vehicle Crash Causation Survey (NMVCS) conducted from 2005 to 2012 was aimed at collecting information about the events and associated factors leading up to crashes involving light vehicles. Several levels of crash events were investigated during data collection, namely the pre-crash event, critical pre-crash event, critical event, and the crash event. A weighted sample of 1407 crashes was investigated. Critical pre-crash events, critical events, and the crash event were identified for 1,407 crashes, which represented an estimated 2,800 crashes nationwide. About 67,000 vehicles, 130,000 drivers, and 130,000 passengers were estimated to have been involved in these crashes. The critical event, which is the last event in the crash causal chain, was assigned to the driver in 94 percent (12,747) of the crashes, to about 2 percent (2,704) of the crashes, for critical events assigned to a passenger or other occupant, and to 2 percent (2,704) of the crashes, for critical events assigned to a pedestrian. The critical event was assigned to the driver in 94 percent (12,747) of the crashes, to about 2 percent (2,704) of the crashes, for critical events assigned to a passenger or other occupant, and to 2 percent (2,704) of the crashes, for critical events assigned to a pedestrian. The critical event was assigned to the driver in 94 percent (12,747) of the crashes, to about 2 percent (2,704) of the crashes, for critical events assigned to a passenger or other occupant, and to 2 percent (2,704) of the crashes, for critical events assigned to a pedestrian.

Introduction
Data such as the National Automotive Sampling System (NASS) Crashworthiness Data System (CDS) and pre-crash data are used to investigate the events and associated factors leading up to crashes involving light vehicles. Several levels of crash events were investigated during data collection, namely the pre-crash event, critical pre-crash event, critical event, and the crash event. A weighted sample of 1407 crashes was investigated. Critical pre-crash events, critical events, and the crash event were identified for 1,407 crashes, which represented an estimated 2,800 crashes nationwide. About 67,000 vehicles, 130,000 drivers, and 130,000 passengers were estimated to have been involved in these crashes. The critical event, which is the last event in the crash causal chain, was assigned to the driver in 94 percent (12,747) of the crashes, to about 2 percent (2,704) of the crashes, for critical events assigned to a passenger or other occupant, and to 2 percent (2,704) of the crashes, for critical events assigned to a pedestrian. The critical event was assigned to the driver in 94 percent (12,747) of the crashes, to about 2 percent (2,704) of the crashes, for critical events assigned to a passenger or other occupant, and to 2 percent (2,704) of the crashes, for critical events assigned to a pedestrian.

Published by NHTSA National Center for Statistics and Analysis
5000 New Jersey Avenue NE, Washington, DC 20115



related critical reasons are broadly classified into recognition errors, decision errors, performance errors, and non-performance errors. Statistics in Table 2 show that the recognition errors, which included driver's inattention, internal and external distractions, and inadequate surveillance, were the most frequent (37 percent) assigned critical reasons. Decision errors such as driving too fast for conditions, too fast for the curve, false assumption of other driver's intent, illegal maneuver and misjudgment of gap or wrong speed accounted for about 11 percent (1,574) of the crashes. In about 11 percent (1,574) of the crashes, the critical reason was performance error such as overcompensation, poor directional control, etc. They were the most common critical reason among the performance errors that accounted for 1 percent (1,574) of the crashes. Other driver errors were assigned as critical reasons for about 8 percent (1,131) of the crashes.

Table 2. Driver-Related Critical Reasons

Critical Reason	Number	Percentage
Recognition Error	4,400	37.0%
Decision Error	1,574	13.0%
Performance Error	1,574	13.0%
Other	1,131	9.4%
Total	8,679	72.4%

Critical reason attributed to vehicles
The critical reason was assigned to vehicles in an estimated 14,000 crashes, comprising about 2 percent of the NMVCS crashes. Though none of these reasons implied a vehicle causing the crash, there were no detailed inspections of vehicles during the NMVCS on-scene crash investigations. The vehicle-related critical reasons were usually inferred through external visual inspection of the vehicle components. This included, for example, external, easily visible factors like broken mirrors, etc. The related statistics show that, based on the inspection, the critical reason was assigned to the vehicle in about 1 percent (1,131) of the crashes. The related statistics show that, based on the inspection, the critical reason was assigned to the vehicle in about 1 percent (1,131) of the crashes. The related statistics show that, based on the inspection, the critical reason was assigned to the vehicle in about 1 percent (1,131) of the crashes.

Table 3. Vehicle-Related Critical Reasons

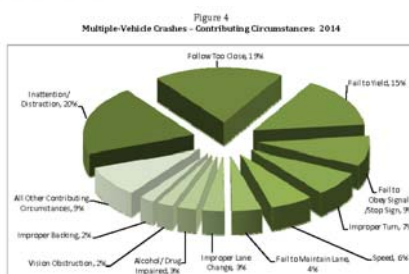
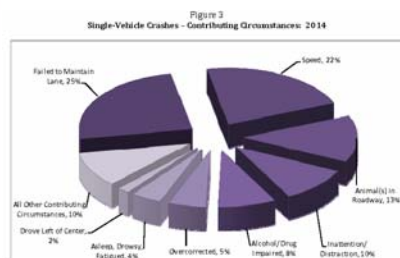
Critical Reason	Number	Percentage
Vehicle-Related Critical Reasons	1,131	9.4%
Total	8,679	72.4%

Critical reason attributed to environment
The critical reason was assigned to environment in an estimated 14,000 crashes, comprising about 2 percent of the NMVCS crashes. Though none of these reasons implied a vehicle causing the crash, there were no detailed inspections of vehicles during the NMVCS on-scene crash investigations. The environment-related critical reasons were usually inferred through external visual inspection of the vehicle components. This included, for example, external, easily visible factors like broken mirrors, etc. The related statistics show that, based on the inspection, the critical reason was assigned to the environment in about 1 percent (1,131) of the crashes. The related statistics show that, based on the inspection, the critical reason was assigned to the environment in about 1 percent (1,131) of the crashes. The related statistics show that, based on the inspection, the critical reason was assigned to the environment in about 1 percent (1,131) of the crashes.

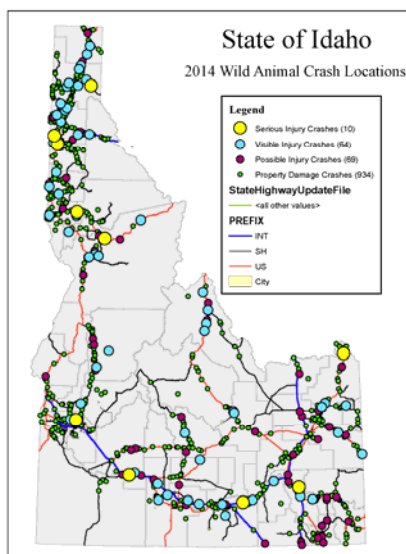
Table 4. Environment-Related Critical Reasons

Critical Reason	Number	Percentage
Environment-Related Critical Reasons	1,131	9.4%
Total	8,679	72.4%

Idaho Statewide Crash Contributing Circumstances 2014



Idaho Statewide Wild Animal Crash Locations 2014



Crashes at Idaho 55 & Warm Lake Road



Two Crashes

- (1) Possible Injury Crash
- (1) Property Damage Only Crash



Crashes at Idaho 55 & Loomis Lane

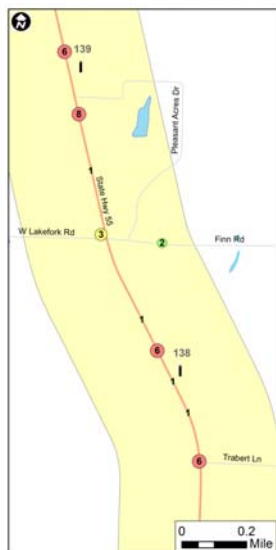


Nine Crashes

- (1) Serious Injury Crash
- (1) Visible Injury Crash
- (2) Possible Injury Crashes
- (5) Property Damage Only Crashes



Crashes at Idaho 55 & Lake Fork Road

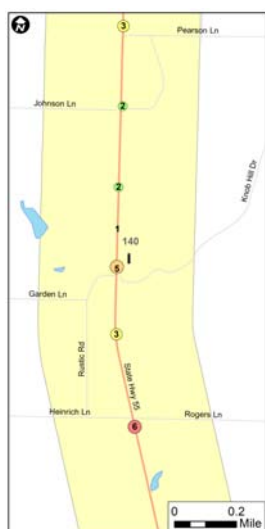


Three Crashes

- (1) Possible Injury Crash
- (2) Property Damage Only Crashes



Crashes at Idaho 55 & Heinrich Lane / Rogers Lane



Six Crashes

- (2) Visible Injury Crashes
- (1) Possible Injury Crash
- (3) Property Damage Only Crashes



Crashes at Idaho 55 & Johnson Lane / Burr Road

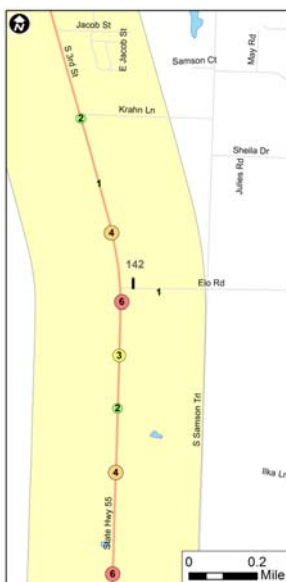


Two Crashes

- (2) Property Damage Only Crashes



Crashes at Idaho 55 & Elo Road



Six Crashes

- (1) Possible Injury Crash
- (5) Property Damage Only Crashes




Idaho 55 Speed Zones


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Traffic Manual



January 2012



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NEW MEADOWS

MCCALL

DONNELLY

N
W
E
S

CASCADE

55
 IDAHO

HORSESHOE BEND

EAGLE

CALDWELL


BOISE

MERIDIAN

NAMPA

MARSING

Local Planning Documents



VALLEY COUNTY

MASTER TRANSPORTATION PLAN

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

10959

LAND SURVEYOR

March 2008

Prepared by:

Holladay Engineering Company
 839 E. Winding Ct. Dr., Suite 101
 Eagle, ID 83616
 VC 082504

CITY OF CASCADE

MASTER TRANSPORTATION PLAN

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

10959

LAND SURVEYOR

August 2008

Prepared by:

Holladay Engineering Company
 839 E. Winding Ct. Dr., Suite 101
 Eagle, ID 83616
 VC 082504

NEW MEADOWS

MCCALL

DONNELLY

N
W
E
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CASCADE

55
 IDAHO

HORSESHOE BEND

EAGLE

CALDWELL

BOISE

MERIDIAN

NAMPA

MARSING

Community Input

- Today you will have the opportunity to:
 - Identify transportation needs between Banks Lowman Road to New Meadows.
 - Review and comment on proposed improvements.



Next Steps

- ITD will review your comments and finish drafting the corridor plan.
- If you signed in today, ITD will distribute the draft corridor plan for your review and comment this spring.
- Once comments have been received on the corridor plan, ITD will review and finalize the corridor plan this summer.

Thank You for Attending!

Visit <http://itd.idaho.gov/projects/d3/ID55Corridor/>



Contact Information

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